

HOWNIKAN

PEOPLE OF THE FIRE

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Citizen Band Potawatomi

September, 1983

FBI investigating former administrator

Federal law enforcement officials are currently investigating allegations that former Tribal Administrator John Schoemann, Business Committeemen Bill Burch and Mel Maritt, and former Business Committee member Mary Lynn Hillemeyer co-conspired in a land use scheme that could have secured \$80,000 in Tribal funds for Schoemann's personal use.

The allegations were made after current Business Committee members Leon Bruno, C.B. Hitt and Thelma Wano Bateman learned that a secret Committee meeting had been held last February 1, during which time a resolution was passed authorizing a rental lease agreement between the Tribe and Schoemann. Former Business Committee Chairman Bill Burch then signed a five-year lease, dated May 26, 1983, renting a storage building for the USDA commodity foods program from Schoemann for \$170,000. Schoemann then used the lease agreement as collateral for a bank loan to buy 16 acres of property on Hardesty Road next to Tribal Trust Lands for \$38,500. The lease in question was also used by Schoemann as collateral for an approximate \$85,000 loan to build a 4000-square-foot building, the potential for personal profit being \$46,500.

The terms of the lease between Schoemann and the Business Committee gave ownership of the storage building and a single acre of land to the Tribe after five years. Schoemann would retain personal ownership of the remaining 15 acres at an approximate land value of \$36,000.

No minutes of the secret meeting authorizing the lease agreement were kept and copies of the resolution signed by Burch, Maritt and Hillemeyer were not distributed to the entire Committee. Committee Secretary-Treasurer Thelma Wano Bateman and former

Business Committeeman Bob Lewis maintain they were never notified of the meeting, nor were minutes from the meeting or copies of the resolution authorizing the lease agreement ever forwarded to BIA.

Tribal attorney Steven Parker has labeled the alleged land scheme "a breach of fiduciary trust" on the part of Schoemann, Maritt, Burch and Hillemeyer. Parker also raised the question of conflict of interest and violation of USDA and Tribal rules and regulations by the four Tribal representatives. A spokesman from the U.S. Attorney's Office has also raised the possibility of conspiracy charges against the four should the allegations be proven true.

Copies of the authorizing resolution, the lease agreement between the Tribe and Schoemann and other documents are being held by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and the Bureau of Indian Affairs Law Enforcement Office. In addition, depositions are currently being collected by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Investigation into the matter has also revealed that a check for \$11,000 of USDA funds was signed by Bill Burch and Mel Maritt to purchase the heating and air conditioning units for Schoemann's storage building on July 6 — the day before Bruno, Bateman and Hitt voted to fire Schoemann for insubordination. Secretary-Treasurer Bateman was unaware of the Burch-Maritt purchase.

Because the USDA contract with the Tribe was dependent on the immediate lease of space near the Tribal complex, the current Business Committee was forced to finally purchase the 16 acres and storage building in question, according to John Barrett, current Tribal Administrator. The Schoemann

Continued On Page 2



Portrait presented to tribe

On August 4, Citizen Band Potawatomi Hereditary Chief Frank Wano Jr. (right) presented a portrait of his father, Principal Chief Ship She Wano, to Business Committee Chairman Leon Bruno. The presenta-

tion took place in the Ship She Wano Building "long room" and was commemorated by hungry Tribal members and employees devouring the beautiful cake created by Chief Wano's daughter!

Bingo operation under investigation

Investigation into allegations that former Tribal Administrator John Schoemann mishandled Tribal funds has revealed that the approximate sum of \$290,000 was paid out by the Tribe as Bingo employee wages under Schoemann's direction without payment of payroll taxes.

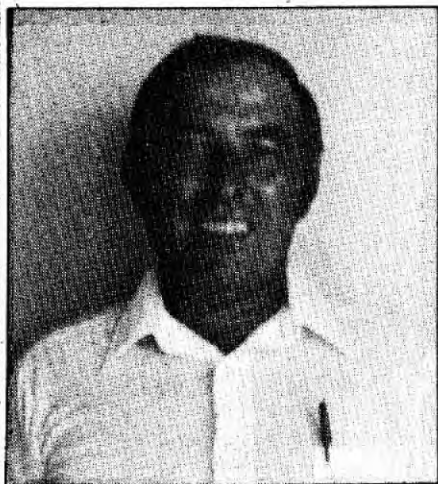
During the period in question (10/5/79 to 7/7/83), cash registers were not even utilized during the Bingo games which gross approximately \$4500 a night.

Concern for liability to the Tribe has prompted the current

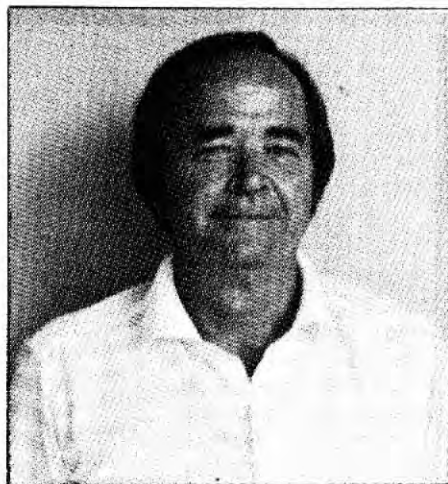
Business Committee to order filing of a 1099 Internal Revenue Service (IRS) form on Schoemann for the amount on which he authorized payment.

Schoemann has, in the past, stated that he had a verbal agreement with the Tribe to run the Bingo games and has admitted drawing \$100 per session for his attendance and \$40 per session when he was not present. Neither receipts or vouchers were apparently kept on the gross Bingo receipts until early 1983.





Leon Bruno

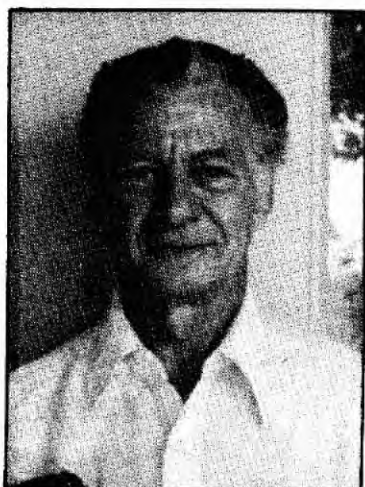


Mel Maritt



Thelma Wano Bateman

Citizen Band Potawatomi Elect New Business Committee



C.B. Hitt

On June 25, 1983, the Citizen Band Potawatomi Tribe elected a new Tribal Chairman, two new Business Committee members and a three person Grievance Committee.

The newly elected officials are: Leon Bruno, Chairman; C.B. Hitt and Bill Burch, Committeemen; Beverly Hughes, Frances Lackey and Kenneth Peltier, Grievance Committee. Maintaining their position on the Business Committee are Thelma Wano Bateman, Secretary-Treasurer; and Mel Maritt, Vice Chairman.



Bill Burch

SHOEMANN From Page 1

price tag for the Tribal purchase was \$135,000. While this is a savings of \$71,000 for the Tribe, Business Committee Chairman Leon Bruno has indicated he will propose a lawsuit to recover any illegal earnings by Schoemann uncovered by the federal investigation.

Of additional concern to Secretary-Treasurer Bateman is the fact that the resolution passed at the secret February meeting is signed by Mary Lynn Hillemeier as "Acting Secretary-Treasurer" — apparently because all Tribal resolutions must be signed by the Secretary-Treasurer. Mrs. Bateman has charged that Hillemeier's titled signature alone invalidates the resolution.

When questioned about the lease agreement at the June 28 Business Committee meeting, current Vice Chairman Mel Maritt termed the action "one of our finest achievements." At that time, the terms of the Tribal lease agreement and the existence of the secret resolution were unknown to Bruno, Bateman or Hitt.

When Schoemann was fired on July 7, all copies of the documents were allegedly removed from the Tribal complex. After newly named Tribal Administrator John Barrett was able to secure copies of the documents through the Federal National Bank, exposure of the scheme was made public at the next Business Committee meeting.

HOW NI KAN PEOPLE OF THE FIRE

How Ni Kan is a publication of the Citizen Band Potawatomi Tribe of Oklahoma. The offices are located at 1900 Gordon Cooper Drive, Shawnee, Oklahoma.

The purpose of How Ni Kan is to act as the official publication of the Citizen Band Potawatomi Tribe and to meet the needs of its members for dissemination of information.

How Ni Kan is mailed free to all enrolled Potawatomi Tribal members. Subscriptions are \$6 annually for non-Tribal members. Reprint permission is granted with credit to How Ni Kan.

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Change of address or address corrections should be mailed to How Ni Kan, Route 5, Box 151, Shawnee, Oklahoma, 74801, or called in to (405) 275-3121.

BUSINESS COMMITTEE

Chairman — Robert "Leon" Bruno
Vice Chairman — Mel Maritt
Sec/Treasurer — Thelma Wano Bateman
Committeeman — Billy Burch
Committeeman — C.B. Hitt

TRIBAL ADMINISTRATOR

John Barrett

MEDIA SPECIALIST

Patricia Sulcer

Tribe receives computer donation

The Citizen Band Potawatomi Tribe would like to thank Mr. Tom Knight, the new Tribal Director of Data Processing, for his efforts on the Tribe's behalf in securing a donation from the Borge-Warner Corporation. The

donation, consisting of a massive storage system and controllers, would have cost the Tribe more than \$350,000 if purchased at today's market prices.

According to Knight, plans for the near future include com-

pleting the system with a central processing unit and other necessary external hardware to computerize existing office systems and provide service for profit to outside interested parties.

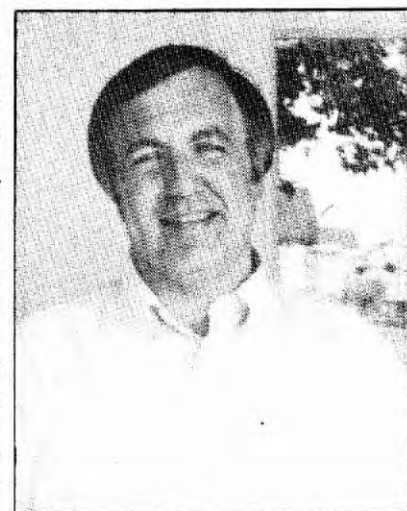
Barrett named Tribal Administrator

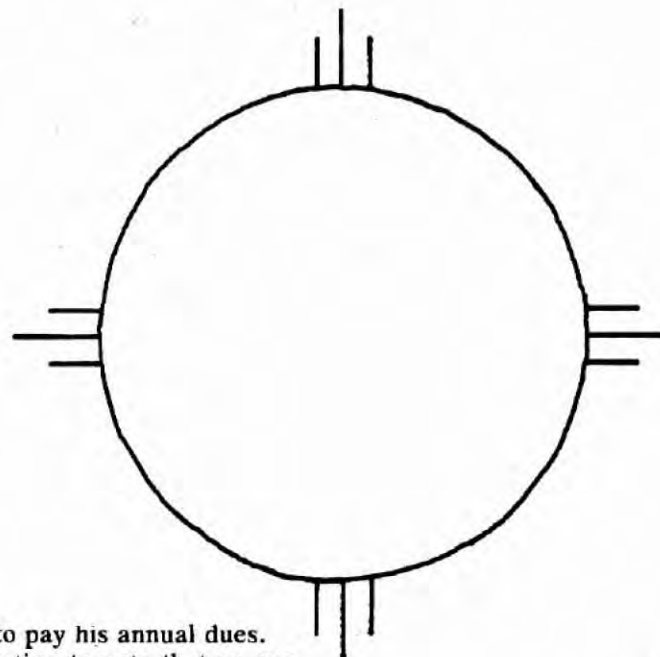
John "Rocky" Barrett hit the ground running in the role of Tribal Administrator for the Citizen Band Potawatomi — and has seldom paused for breath since.

A former Committeeman and Vice-Chairman of the Potawatomi Tribe, Barrett brings a vast range of experience to his administrative appointment. He has served on the Board of Directors of United Western Tribes; sat on the Shawnee Service Unit Indian Health Service Advisory Board; served as President of the National Indian Action Contractors Association and was a delegate to both the National Tribal Chairman's Association and the Na-

tional Congress of American Indians. Barrett is also civically active, with past and present involvements in the Shawnee Quarterback Club, the Lions Club, the City of Shawnee Citizens Advisory Council, the Boy Scouts of America, the city-wide Mity Mite Football Program and the Elks Club. In 1968 he served as a delegate to both the district and state Democratic conventions.

A former Princeton student, Barrett holds a bachelor of science in business degree from Oklahoma City University. He and his wife, Nancy, have two sons, ages 17 and 13, and reside in the city of Shawnee.





The sun was slowly rising above the pecan trees which shade the former Potawatomi Pow-Wow grounds when Byron Kinear of Meeker, Oklahoma, hit a small white ball with a long silver driver and became the first person to tee off onto the Fire Lake Golf Course. The occasion was the official opening of the front nine holes on Saturday, July 9, 1983, at 7 a.m.

When Mr. Kinear and his foursome returned to the Pro Shop two hours later, he registered the first best score, a 43. Said Mr. Kinear, "Those are

some of the best greens I ever saw!" (The first official compliment.)

At 9:56 a.m., the first woman to play the front nine teed off. This distinction belongs to Gloria Hale of Shawnee. Playing with Ms. Hale were Joyce Parsons, a former golf instructor at Shawnee High School, Susan Hale and Mona Cantrell, all Shawnee residents who hope to establish a Ladies' Golf Association at Fire Lake.

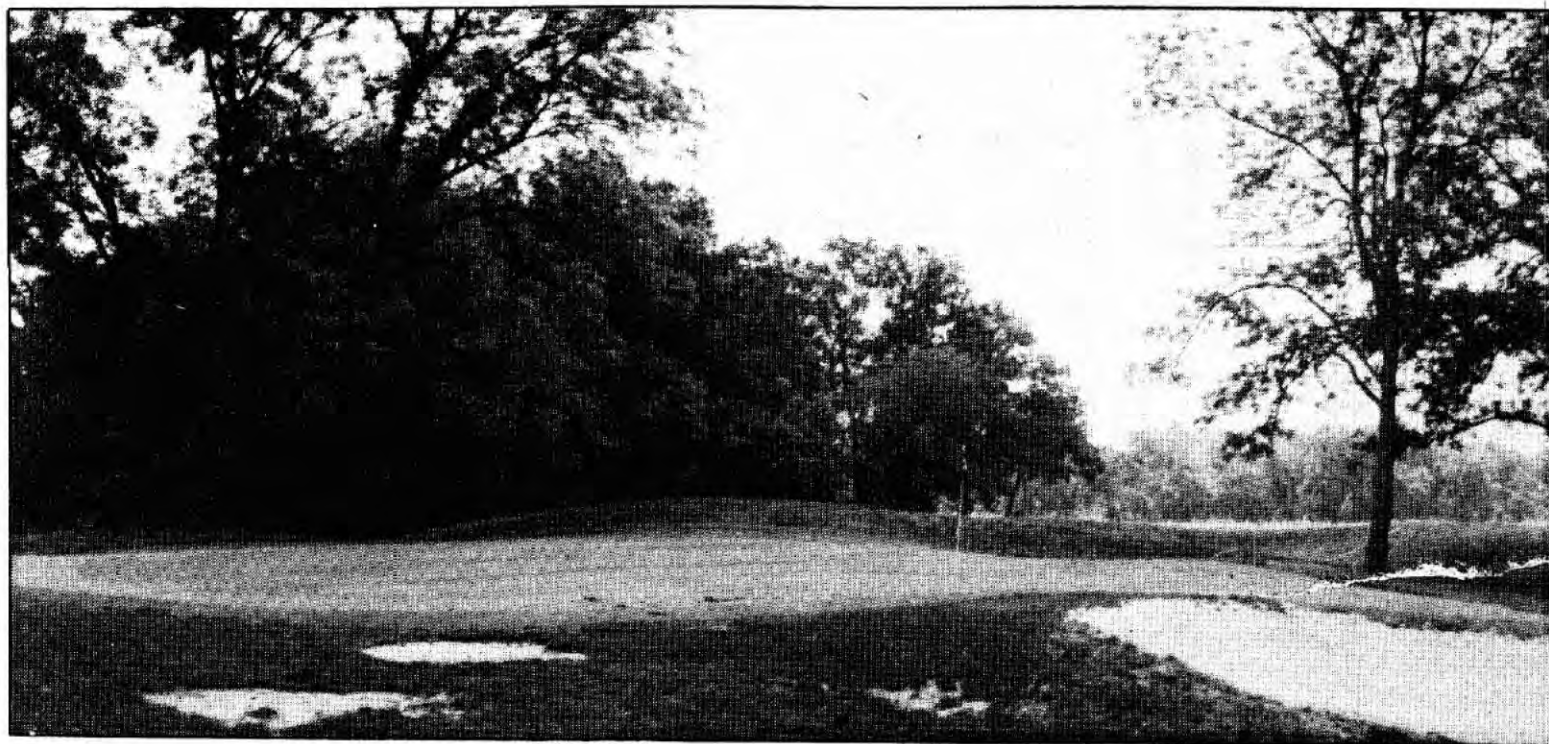
Included on the list of pertinent "firsts" is Cecil Pensoneau, the first Potawatomi to play the course and the

first person to pay his annual dues.

It is interesting to note that no one came forward to claim the distinction of being first in a sand trap or water hazard.

By all indications, Fire Lake Golf Course is and will continue to be highly regarded by local and state golfers. The completion of the back nine holes is expected sometime this fall.

For further information, contact Mike Kimmel, Club Professional, at (405) 275-4471.



Fire Lake



"Quote"

Thanks for language help

How Ni Kan would like to express our gratitude to Mr. Bill Battese for helping us answer one of our reader's questions: What are the Potawatomi words for "house that walks" and "house that runs?" Seems that JoAnne Lourance of Clinton, Ok., wanted to give her new motor home a Potawatomi name! According to Mr. Battese, the words are Ab-Mo-Sat Wik-Quam (house that walks) and Ab-Mo-Toot Wik-Quam (house that runs).



Scholarship aids journalist

Dear Ms. Biagioni:

I am most grateful for the award of a \$500 scholarship from the tribe's Scholarship Fund. It was very helpful in meeting my school expenses. I am now nearing the completion of the work necessary to earn a Master of Arts degree in journalism at The Ohio State University. I currently have a 3.7 grade point average.

Over the past year, I was appointed the Journalism School's representative to the Council of Graduate Students; worked as the Statehouse reporter for The Ohio State University's student newspaper, *The Lantern*, covering activities of the Ohio Legislature and the governor; was a finalist for a Congressional Fellowship at George Washington University in Washington, D.C. and worked as an intern reporter on the daily newspaper, *The Columbus Dispatch*, in Columbus, Ohio. An article that investigates the activities of the Ohio Supreme Court that appeared in the *Columbus Monthly* magazine was a result of the efforts of an Investigative Reporting class in which I received a grade of "A."

On August 29, I was hired as a permanent full-time general assignment reporter at *The Columbus Dispatch*. I have written several articles for the magazine supplement on Sundays as well as for the daily local news section.

Your generosity has been so helpful in the attainment of my dream of having a career in journalism. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Janet A. Pearl

Scholarship Assistance Appreciated

Dear Ms. Bateman,

I appreciate the financial assistance I have just received. If all goes as planned, I will be graduating in December.

I'm sure if I hadn't received the Potawatomi scholarship it would have taken me much longer.

Thanks again for the assistance.

Sincerely,
Mary Ruth Gossett
Lubbock Texas



Potawatomi Plaudits

To the Citizen Band Potawatomi:

The framed Potawatomi/Governor Proclamation honoring "Jim Thorpe Appreciation Day" June 25, 1983, is

greatly appreciated.

God Bless —
Charlotte Thorpe

Invitation from Marshall Co.

Dear Friends,

Please accept my subscription to your wonderful newspaper *How In Kan*. I've enclosed \$1.00 and I hope that is enough — if not I will send whatever balance that is required.

I've been interested in the people who lived here before me since I was a kid — collected arrowheads, etc. I now teach science in the Elkhart school system and often teach a mini-course in Indian History. I don't claim to be good at it but most kids have a very "peculiar" concept of what "Indianness" is. I think your newspaper would help.

There is so much Potawatomi history in Marshall County that few know about. There are a lot of historical sites that need to be preserved.

If anyone is traveling through Marshall Co. please make yourself at home as I have extra room and a large coffee pot!

Sincerely,
Cliff Berger
Plymouth, Indiana
Phone (219) 936-5093

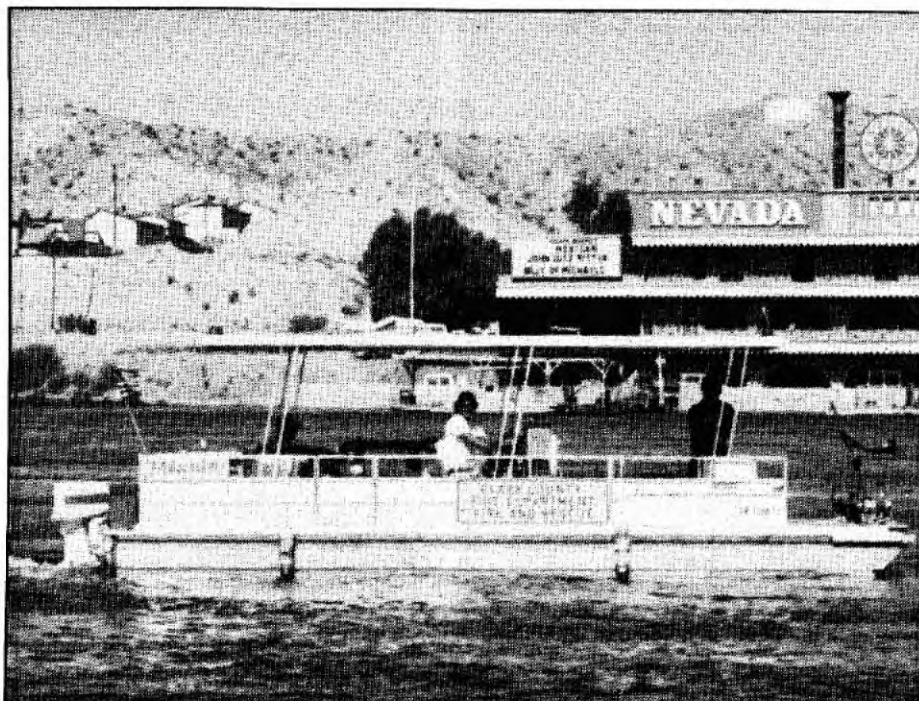
Potawatomi offers services

Dear Friends,

I'd like to start receiving the *How Ni Kan* newsletter again — somehow I got off the mailing list. Please let me know the cost and I'll gladly send it along.

After many years of study, some of it financed by grants to minority students, I've just earned my Ph.D. in Plant Ecology. Now I would like to be of service in this area, especially to the Potawatomi people. If there is ever a need for some help in environmental matters, science or just encouragement for a fellow student, please consider me a willing volunteer. I would be grateful for the opportunity to be of service.

Thank You,
Robin Wall Kimmerer
505 Henry Clay Blvd.
Lexington, Kentucky

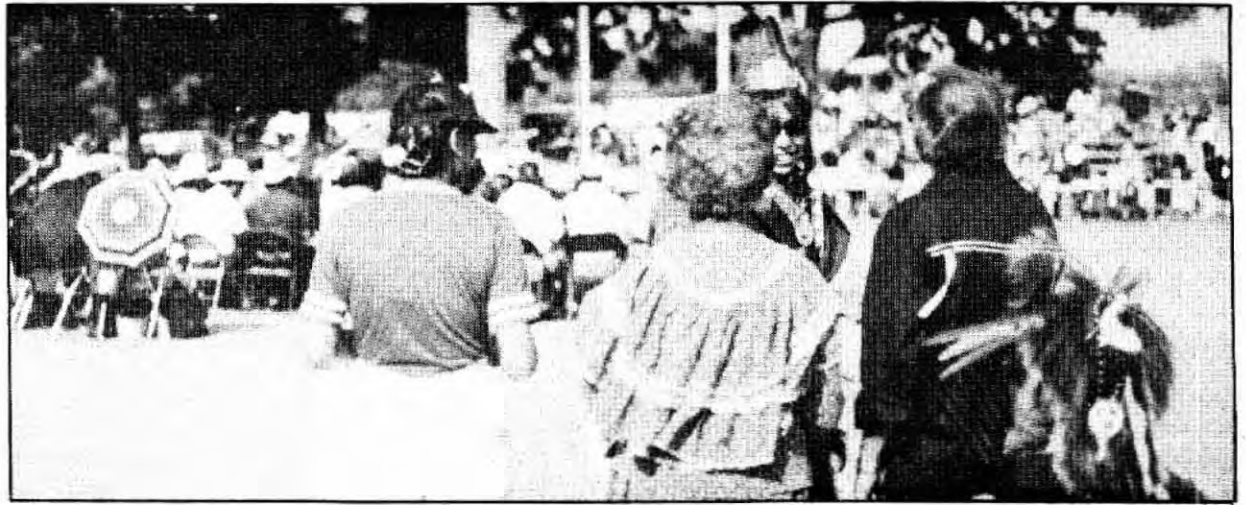


Nevada fireboat named after Tribe

In keeping with the tradition of naming fireboats after Indian tribes, Nevada's first fireboat has been named the "Potawatomi." It will be used to speed Clark County firefighters and rescue workers to emergencies along the Colorado River. The "Potawatomi" is the first pontoon fireboat in the nation. The Clark County Fire Chief, Roy Parrish, is a Citizen Band Potawatomi.

Unquote"

Pow-Wow a success — despite the weather



There were times when the 2nd Annual Potawatomi Celebration and All-Nations Pow-Wow resembled a scene from a high seas adventure film. However, despite the freak storms, mud and eventual hot sun, 293 dancers competed for the \$13,000 contest money.

The following went home with more than mud on their moccasins:

MEN'S SOUTHERN FANCY

- | | | |
|-----|---|-----|
| 1st | Ron Anquoe — Kiowa/Commanche; Apache, OK | 1st |
| 2nd | Ron Harris, Jr. — Ponca/Sac & Fox; Stroud, OK | 2nd |
| 3rd | Rod Pococatchit — Pawnee/Shawnee/Commanche; Wichita, KS | 3rd |
| 4th | Joe Bointy — Kiowa/Commanche; Oklahoma City, OK | 4th |

MEN'S STRAIGHT

- | | | |
|-----|---|-----|
| 1st | Ron Harris, Sr. — Sac & Fox; Stroud, OK | 1st |
| 2nd | Johnny Hughes — Kaw & Otoe; Albuquerque, NM | 2nd |
| 3rd | Vernon Harragarra — Otoe; Albuquerque, NM | 3rd |
| 4th | Andrew Gray, Jr. — Osage; Tulsa, OK | 4th |

MEN'S TRADITIONAL

- | | | |
|-----|---|-----|
| 1st | Pete Moore — Pawnee/Otoe; Pawnee, OK | 1st |
| 2nd | Fred Bushyhead — Cheyenne; Shawnee, OK | 2nd |
| 3rd | Richard Poafybitty — Omaha/Comanche; Apache, OK | 3rd |
| 4th | Magoo Keahna — Mesquakie; Tama, IA | 4th |

LADIES' BUCKSKIN

- | | | |
|-----|--|-----|
| 1st | Thomasine Moore — Osage/Sac & Fox; Fairfax, OK | 1st |
| 2nd | Charisse Satepauhoodle — Kiowa; Hominy, OK | 2nd |
| 3rd | Remonia Bear — Otoe/Iowa; Tryon, OK | 3rd |
| 4th | Almeta Harris — Ponca; Stroud, OK | 4th |

LADIES' CLOTH

- | | |
|-----|---|
| 1st | Jeanette Coyote — Arapaho; Bethany, OK |
| 2nd | DeeDee Goodeagle — Osage/Sac & Fox; Fairfax, OK |
| 3rd | Amy No Ear — Otoe/Ponca; Miami, OK |
| 4th | Denise Todome — Kiowa/Commanche; Tulsa, OK |

JUNIOR BOYS

- | |
|---|
| Dwight Whitebuffalo — Cheyenne; El Reno, OK |
| Rusty Cozad — Kiowa; Anadarko, OK |
| Floyd Gwin — Otoe/Iowa/Sac & Fox; Perkins, OK |
| Chad Killscrow — Oglala Sioux/Delaware; Paawhuska, OK |

NORTHERN SHAWL

- | |
|--|
| Lillian Goodeagle — Sioux/Cheyenne; Wahpeton, ND |
| Bunty Anquoe — Kiowa/Onondaga; Oklahoma City, OK |
| Tommie Moore — Pawnee/Otoe; Pawnee, OK |
| Melanie Mathews — Navajo/Pueblo; Albuquerque, NM |

JUNIOR GIRLS

- | |
|--|
| Peggy Scott — Commanche/Kiowa; Anadarko, OK |
| Denise Eisenberger — Kiowa; Kayenta, AZ |
| Peanut Bushyhead — Cheyenne/Sac & Fox; Shawnee, OK |
| LaRay Spotted Bear — Osage/Kaw/Ponca/Sioux; Pawhuska, OK |

TINY TOT BOYS

- | |
|---|
| Arthur Schrock — Pueblo/Kiowa; Gallup, NM |
| Jeremy Gibson — Shawnee/Sac & Fox/Creek; Broken Arrow, OK |
| Danny Reyes — Cheyenne/Arapaho; Thomas, OK |
| Nathan Miles — Sac & Fox; Shawnee, OK |

TINY TOT GIRLS

- | |
|---|
| Shawna Lonelodge — Cheyenne/Arapaho; Shawnee, OK |
| Claire Edwards — Pawnee; Midwest City, OK |
| Danielle Sigwig — Otoe/Missouri; Stroud, OK |
| Winona Tahdooahrippah — Sioux/Commanche; Wahpeton, ND |

It was dry during the Saturday "Jim Thorpe Appreciation Day" parade which featured actor Will Sampson as the Grand Marshall. Riding with Will were David and Tommy Lott, special guests from Pennsylvania. Honored during the Pow-Wow were Gail, Grace and Richard Thorpe, children of the late Jim Thorpe, Olympic multi-medalist in the 1912 games.

Special thanks go to Doris Halbert, Chairperson, and her Pow-Wow Committee who made this year's affair a success.



Potawatomies travel back to Indiana

SHAWNEE, OK....On September 16, 1983 a delegation of area governmental and historical Potawatomi Tribal representatives embarked on a trip to Indiana that may well result in the single most significant event in Potawatomi history since the tragic 1838 "Trail of Death."

"The Trail of Death," a forced government march of nearly 1000 Potawatomi men, women and children from Indiana to Iowa and Kansas, cost the Potawatomi Nation not only their indigenous environment but their Tribal Chief, much of their native culture and hundreds of friends and family members, as well.

Caring historians, architects and city planners in Indiana are,

however, determined to recreate an authentic 1830's Potawatomi village — on the very site a Potawatomi village is said to have existed — as part of the Baugo Creek Historical Park project; a fitting tribute to the Indian nation that comprised up to three-quarters of the Michiana 1830's population before exile to the west. Area civic and Potawatomi leaders here, at the invitation of the Indiana project, are becoming more and more excited about the potential for historical documentation at this — the western — end of the "Trail of Death."

"We're going to South Bend, Indiana for two reasons," explained Citizen Band Potawatomi Tribal Administrator John Bar-

rett last week. "One, we want to view firsthand the Baugo Creek project; film it, walk it, and discuss its purpose and potential with its directors. Two, we'll be meeting with other Potawatomi and civic leaders to discuss the national potential for a joint project. The possibilities, at this point, are unlimited. I could foresee a touring historical exhibit, Indian dramatizations and historical park and landmark projects representing the Potawatomi epoch stretching across Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas and Oklahoma — virtually everywhere the Potawatomi have been. The potential for documenting Tribal heritage while educating the public at the same

time is just phenomenal."

Members of the Shawnee delegation visiting Indiana included three members of the Citizen Band Potawatomi Business Committee, two historians, a city planner and a representative of St. Gregory's College — originally a Potawatomi educational institution. While in Indiana the group met with representatives of the Marshall and Fulton Counties Historical Societies, Notre Dame (another Potawatomi land grant institution), the St. Joseph County Parks and Recreation Department, the Baugo Creek Planning Board and Potawatomi leaders from other states.

Next issue of How Ni Kan: The results of the Indiana trip.



Summer Birthday Celebration

Pictured are Tribal elders enjoying birthday cake during a party held at the Fire Lodge on July 29. Geminis, Moon Children and Leos were the honored guests.

BE A FOSTER PARENT

INDIAN CHILD WELFARE PROGRAM

Applications for foster parents now being taken at the

POTAWATOMI TRIBAL OFFICE

South of Shawnee
Across from
Mission Hill Hospital
Phone 275-3121



Contact
MOZELLA LARNEY
COORDINATOR

Working Parents Meeting
other eligibility requirements may qualify

FOR INDIAN CHILDREN

Tribe wins HUD grant

The Citizen Band Potawatomi Tribe of Oklahoma is proud to announce receipt of a \$339,500 community development block grant from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

The grant will be used to finance a two-phase development project on 40 acres of Tribal trust lands. Phase one of the project, a \$92,500 gas station and convenience store located at the corner of South Beard and Hardesty roads, will begin initial site work by the eighth of October. The 1200-square-foot development is expected to create eight permanent full-time positions and generate an estimated \$45,000 annual income for the Tribe. Consumers in the area may expect substantial savings (on cigarettes, etc.) due to Tribal exemption from applicable state taxes.

Phase two of the development project is a proposed 62-site mobile home park to be located on 38 acres of Tribal trust lands.



Project Search & Find

The Bureau of Indian Affairs, Anadarko Area, Division of Indian Education Programs-Project Search and Find has begun its annual campaign search for exceptional children in need of special education services.

Project Search and Find in compliance with P.L. 94-142 Education of the Handicapped Act is designed to locate and identify American Indian exceptional children in Western Oklahoma and Kansas, ages birth to 21 years who are not attending school or not receiving adequate educational services.

Every child in America is entitled by law to a free public school education. This includes

all children who are mentally retarded, learning disabled, emotionally disturbed, blind, visually impaired and speech or language impaired.

Through this search and find effort handicapped children will be located, evaluated and with parental involvement, the initial steps for planning a suitable education program can begin.

All special education services are available at no cost through the local public school or Bureau of Indian Affairs boarding school depending on the preference of the parents.

Some Special Education services offered in the Bureau of Indian Affairs boarding schools are

resource rooms for the learning; disabled and mentally retarded, psychological counseling, speech therapy, vocational education/work study program, career/vocational education center, remedial reading and math program and others developed as needed.

Parents, friends and relatives or anyone that knows a child in need of these services, please call or write, Ms. Judy C-Littleman or Ms. Carla Wildcat, Project Search and Find, Division of Education Programs, Anadarko Area Office, P.O. Box 368, Anadarko, Oklahoma, phone (405) 247-6673, Ext. 271.

Tribe Awards Scholarships

From the state of Arizona to the state of Montana, from Baylor University to Valencia Junior College, Potawatomi Indians are pursuing higher education in a myriad of ways and, on August 26, the Citizen Band Potawatomi Tribe awarded \$38,500 in scholarships to assist them.

Eighty students, studying subjects as diversified as cosmetology and law, upholstery and medicine, received Tribal scholarships averaging \$500 apiece. Thirty-nine of the 80 applicants selected schools within the state of Oklahoma.

The Citizen Band Potawatomi Scholarship Program, established by Tribal Resolution in 1977, is funded by the 20 percent programmed funds reserved from the Tribal portion of the monies awarded the Potawatomi Nation by the Indians Claims Commission. Distributed funds are to be used for assistance with tuition, enrollment expenses and books for educational training at the college or institution of the student's choice.

All Potawatomis interested in furthering their education are urged to apply for scholarship funds. Proof of enrollment, recent W-2 and 1040 tax forms and verification of tuition costs must accompany completed applications, available at the Tribal complex in Shawnee. Priority will be given to heads of households, applicants who have received no prior assistance and persons ineligible for educational funding through other sources. Deadline for spring 1984 assistance is December 15, 1983.

Board chairman named

Mrs. Juanita Learned, Chairman of the Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribe, has been elected to chair the Board of Directors of Oklahomans for Indian Opportunity.

That announcement was made Aug. 3, by the organization, which is located in Norman, Oklahoma. In its 18th year, OIO provides assistance to help in the economic and social development of Indians in Oklahoma.

OIO also announced that Mr. Virgil Upchurch, a long-time OIO supporter and board member, will continue in his present position as Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors. Mr. Up-

church is an attorney with a private practice in Anadarko, Oklahoma.

Mr. Brennan Tsoodle, a member of the Kiowa Tribal Business Committee, was elected Secretary of the Board.

The new OIO board chairman is one of three women currently serving as tribal chairmen in Oklahoma. Mrs. Learned was elected to head the Cheyenne-Arapaho Business Committee in January of 1982, for a two-year term. She has been active in tribal leadership for many years, having served a total of 18 years on her tribe's governing body.

The Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribe

has offices in Concho, north of El Reno, Oklahoma. With approximately ten thousand enrolled members, it is one of the larger tribes in the United States.

OIO provides business development assistance to businesses owned by tribes and individual Indians. That assistance takes forms such as loan packaging, business plan development and establishment of accounting systems.

The organization also provides assistance to help tribes make best use of their resources in working toward self-sufficiency.



Potawatomi

Gift & Smoke Shoppe

major cigarette brands \$5.75 - \$7.50

LOCATED ON S. BEARD ACROSS FROM MISSION HILL HOSPITAL PHONE: 405/275-3121

Potawatomes Are Forever — a

Do you know what your great-great-grandparents used for toothpaste in the days before Pepsodent? Or how they treated poison ivy before the marketing of Caladryl? What about the tools used for hunting and cooking, or even the methods of preserving food before the days of refrigeration?

If you're like most people, you know very little about your ancestors' cultural traditions.

But, thanks to a \$38,321 grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities, seven Potawatomi youths working under the direction of two expert consultants and a project director are in the process of recording their Tribal "elders" memories for posterity.

The three-month oral history and language project places the student "humanists" face to face with their cultural roots as they

interview, record and photograph Potawatomes who recall firsthand the Oklahoma epoch. An educational publication, slide show and displays for the Potawatomi Historical Museum, located at the Shawnee Tribal Complex, will preserve the students' findings for generations to come.

Working with the theme "Potawatomes Are Forever" the students and elders are con-

centrating on recording a history, language and lifestyle that is all but nonexistent today. Traditional Tribal legends, recipes, superstitions and ceremonies, as well as historical documentation of governmental treaties and allotments are all grist for the junior archivists and a viable guarantee that the Potawatomi Tribe will, indeed, be forever.



In hopes of soliciting more information for the "Potawatomes Are Forever" oral history and language project **How Ni Kan** is inviting all Tribal members over the age of 60 to submit answers to any and all of the following questions:

1. Write a one-half to two page short history of your family. Include your original geographical location(s), how you came to live in your present area, other significant events in your personal history.
2. Tell us any legends or myths you recall being told by your family.
3. Do you have any Tribal stories of events that happened dur-

ing Indian treaty and/or removal times? If so, tell us about them.

4. What progress do you feel the Tribe has made in the last 10 years? What do you see for the Tribe in the future?
5. What are some of the Tribal ceremonies you have participated in or heard about?
6. Do you know any Potawatomi words? Please write them — and their meaning — down for us.
7. Do you have any traditional recipes that you could contribute?
8. Do you remember any Potawatomi games you played as a child?
9. What are some of the crafts you learned from family

members?

10. How were you raised to view nature and the environment? What influences, if any, have changed your feelings?
11. Name some of the people who have most influenced your life and tell us why.
12. What does the word "education" mean to you? How was your education different than that of your children?
13. What are some of the common stereotypes people have attached to you as a Potawatomi?

All questionnaire responses should be mailed to: Oral History and Language Project, Route 5, Box 151, Shawnee, Oklahoma

74801. Please be sure to sign the following release form for use of your interview in the project.

I understand that the archival copies of this material will be made available to qualified persons subject to standard archival practices. I understand that the copies of this material will be used for historical purposes, at the discretion of the CITIZEN BAND POTAWATOMI.

(Signature) _____

(Date) _____



Proceeds from the August 27, 1983 Bingo game held at the Potawatomi Tribal Complex in Shawnee, Ok., were donated to the American Cancer Society.

Glenn Allsup, ACS field representative for Pottawatomie County, is shown above receiving a check for \$731.50 from Bingo Director Barbara Tate and

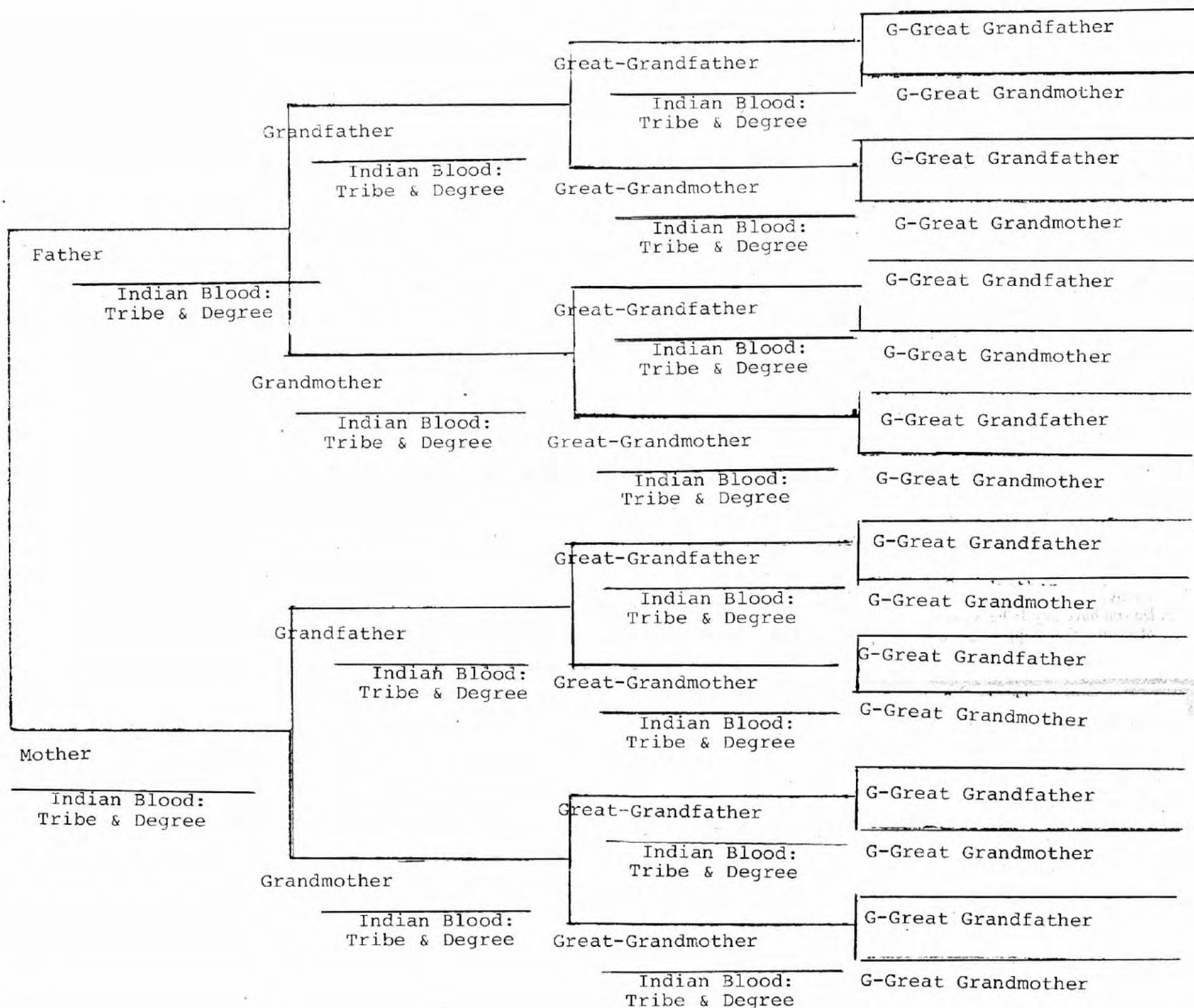
Business Committee Secretary-Treasurer Thelma Bateman.



The Grievance Committee of the Citizen Band Potawatomi Tribe of Oklahoma will hold a Special General Council meeting October 8, 1983 at 1:00 p.m. in the Long Room of the Ship She Wano Building at the Potawatomi Tribal Complex south of Shawnee. The purpose of the meeting is a hearing, pursuant to Article IX of the Tribal Constitution, for the charges of misconduct in office by Billy Jim Burch and Mel Maritt. Tribal members must show enrollment cards to be admitted. Non-tribal members are prohibited from attending except by permission of the presiding officer, Chairman Leon Bruno.



project for you to participate in



Unemployed? JOBLINK can help

The National Indian Employment Resource Center has announced the establishment of JOBLINK, a computerized job listing service available nationwide. The NIERC, headquartered in Denver, Colorado, has developed JOBLINK in order to facilitate the placement of American Indian and Alaskan Native individuals in employment.

According to Gregory W. Frazier, Chief Executive of the National Indian Employment Resource Center:

"We are extremely pleased to announce the availability of JOBLINK to the public. There currently is no other service similar to JOBLINK. The listing of over 500 job openings for Indian people through a sophisticated high-tech network has never before been available to this specialized form. The Center believes that this unique and exclusive service can greatly aid the efforts of any agency or corporation concerned with the alarmingly high Indian unemployment rate, and

interested in taking positive action to address the situation."

The National Indian Employment Resource Center is currently soliciting subscriptions to the JOBLINK. Interested individuals and corporate representatives should contact the NIERC at: 2258 South Broadway, Denver, Colorado, 80210, (303) 698-2611.



Should the Citizen Band receive restitution?

Editor's Note: The following article, titled "Should the Citizen Band Potawatomi Indians Receive Restitution of Land and Money From The United States Government?," was written by Tracy Coots of Aumsville, Oregon, as a term paper assignment for which she received an A.

INTRODUCTION

Recent years have shown a great increase in the number of Indian tribes making claims to the United States government for the restitution of land and money. They feel that they were cheated and had lands unfairly taken from them in the past.

This paper will research the question of restitution as far as it concerns the Potawatomi Indians. The following pages will develop the background, removal and treaties of this tribe and hopefully bring about the basis for an opinion regarding restitution.

BACKGROUND

In 1534, Jacques Cartier, a ship captain from St. Malo, Normandy, sailed down the St. Lawrence River. There he met the Potawatomi Indians and later reported to King Francis I of France of the meeting and of visiting one of their villages. Cartier was warmly greeted and thought the Potawatomis must have lived there always. He built a fort at Quebec in 1541 and after a long cold winter sailed for home.

French Jesuit priests landed at Quebec on July 5, 1632. Called "Black Robes" by the Potawatomi, the priests were advisors as well as spiritual leaders. They tried in many, many ways to really help the Indians.

The Potawatomi lived on millions of acres of land. Minerals of every kind except gold could be found in one million acres of this land. Fr. Paul Le Jeune wrote to France in 1635 saying, "There are here mines of iron, copper, and other metals." In 1770 a Russian picked up a piece of ore weighing 8 pounds. He took it to England and found that it yielded silver at the rate of 60 pounds of silver per 100 pounds of ore.

English colonies were soon formed in the "New World." The first settlers got along very well with the Indians. The United States Constitution was written, listing the Indian tribes as equals to foreign nations and the several states. (Article I, Section 8, Clause 3)

The Northwest Ordinance, written in 1787, states:

The utmost good faith shall always be observed towards the Indians; their land and property shall never be taken from them without their consent; and in their property, rights and liberty, they shall never be invaded or disturbed unless in just and lawful wars authorized by Congress; but laws founded in justice and humanity shall from time to time be made, for preventing wrongs being done to them, and for preserving peace and friendship with them.

REMOVAL

The European immigrants soon

established themselves in the East and white population began to overwhelm the Indians in their original homes. A great need for more room was felt. Removals of the tribes were started to areas which the United States government promised should "in no future time, without their consent, be included within the territorial limits or jurisdiction of any State or Territory."

Superintendent of Indian Affairs Thomas L. McKenney toured the Indian country in 1827 and reported that the civilization program established by the government for the Indians was failing. It was decided by McKenney and other dignitaries to remove the Indians beyond the Mississippi. The West was free of negative white influence and the Potawatomis could pursue their traditional way of life until they were ready to join white society.

An exploring trip in 1828 did nothing to persuade the Potawatomis to move west. They had already ceded a vast amount of land and didn't want to give up any more. The Potawatomi leaders ignored suggestions that they choose new homes in Missouri or Kansas. Such evasion became impossible after the passage of the Removal Bill in 1830 and the Black Hawk War two years later. The Potawatomis had assisted the government against the Sacs and Foxes but their support was ignored or forgotten. White frontiersmen blamed all Indians indiscriminately for the recent loss of lives and property, and sought payment from all the Indians. The price for the Potawatomis was removal.

The Potawatomis were removed to Kansas in the beginning. Some of the Indians agreed to go and were the first to leave. The others were forcibly marched. They couldn't understand why they should move when they already had everything they wanted and needed.

The removal of the Potawatomis to Kansas was a disaster. The Indians left in several different groups at different times between 1833 and 1840. They were herded by incompetent and uncaring officials. When it was felt that they weren't progressing fast enough the Indians were prodded in the back with bayonets. Most of the Potawatomis' possessions were left behind. Those few belongings that were brought were hidden, to be recovered on the return trip, by the officials. Many days they walked without stopping for food or water. Hundreds died and many more fled to Canada. It is no wonder this removal was called the "trail of death."

In 1861 the Wabash Potawatomis, or "Mission Band," demanded that the reservation in Kansas be divided and that their share of the lands was distributed to individuals. This was acceptable to the government, but within 6 years almost all the redistributed land had been passed to the whites and the Mission Band was destitute. The landless Potawatomis accepted a new reservation in Oklahoma in 1867. The former Mission Band, now known as the "Citizens Band," continues to reside near Shawnee, Oklahoma. The Kansas Potawatomis, or "Prairie Band," still occupy a reservation near

Mayetta, Kansas.

TREATIES

The following are some excerpts and explanations of a few selected treaties. Many, many more were made, and all were broken. The spelling and grammar is exactly as it is in the treaties.

Negotiated at Portage des Sioux, July 18, 1815

Article 2 — "There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between all the citizen of the United States of America, and all the individuals composing the said Poutawatamie tribe or nation."

Treaty of Greenville, August 3, 1795

The confederacy agreed to give back all claims to lands in southern and central Ohio. The Potawatomis also agreed to allow American travelers access to the Illinois River and to the Chicago portage. The United States agreed to pay the Potawatomis an annuity of \$1,000.

Article 4 — The United States will deliver, to the said Indian tribes, a quantity of goods to the value of \$20,000, the receipt whereof they do hereby acknowledge; and henceforward, every year, forever, the United States will deliver, at some convenient place northward of the river Ohio, like useful goods, suited to the circumstances of the Indians, of the value of \$9,500; reckoning that value at the first cost of goods in the city or place in the United States where they shall be procured."

Treaty negotiated at St. Mary's Ohio, October 2, 1818

Indiana was anxious to open the Wabash Valley to white settlement. The Potawatomis attending the conference received \$1,900 in "presents" plus an unknown additional share of \$6,000 dispensed as bribes to individual chiefs. The Potawatomis exchanged approximately 1,550 sq. miles of land along the Wabash in western Indiana and extreme eastern Illinois for a perpetual annuity of \$2,500 in silver."

Treaty negotiated at Mississinewa October 16, 1826

The Potawatomis ceded 2 tracts of land in Indiana. One plot followed the north banks of the Wabash and Maumee from the mouth of the Tippecanoe to the Ohio line; the other included a small area in northwestern Indiana between Lake Michigan and the St. Joseph River. They also agreed to give up a strip of land for the construction of a road between the Wabash and Lake Michigan.

Article 3 — "In consideration of the cessions made in the first article, the United States agree to pay to the Potawatamie tribe, an annuity of \$2,000 in silver, for the term of 22 years, and also to provide and support a blacksmith for them at some convenient point; to appropriate, for the purpose of education, the annual sum of \$2,000, so long as the Congress of the United States may think proper, to be expended as the President may direct; and also to build for them a mill sufficient to grind corn, on the Tippecanoe River, and to provide and support a miller; and to pay them annually 160 bushels of salt."

MAJOR POTAWATOMI LAND CESSIONS

Date	
11/17/1807.....	A. Detroit
8/24/1816.....	B. St. Louis
9/29/1817.....	C. Rapids of Maumee
10/2/1818.....	D. St. Mary's
8/29/1821.....	E. Chicago
10/16/1826.....	F. Mississinewa
9/20/1828.....	G. Carey Mission
7/29/1829.....	H. Prairie du Chien
10/20/1832.....	I. Tippecanoe
10/26/1832.....	J. Tippecanoe
10/27/1832.....	K. Tippecanoe
9/26/1833.....	L. Chicago
9/27/1833.....	M. Chicago

CONCLUSION

Indian tribes have long been and still are sovereign nations and possess all rights and powers of any other nation or country. This is a fact which is little known to the public. It is also a right of the Potawatomi Indians which has been abused for more than 200 years. The United States has in the past reinforced this idea and yet continues to fight against the Indians' rightful requests for their land, money and goods owed to them.

"Those powers and lands not specifically removed by the Congress remain with the Tribes." The United States Supreme Court reinforced this in 1896 by the case **Talton vs. Mayes** which rules that Indians have the right to punish Indian violators of Indian law on Indian lands, and in 1883 by the case **Ex Parte Crow Dog** in which an Indian man who had committed the crime of murder was released, unpunished, because he had been tried in Federal court rather than by the Indians.

A case in 1905, **U.S. vs. Winians**, ruled that Indian tribes had certain inherent powers by saying, "In other words, the treaty was not a grant of rights to the Indians, but a grant of rights from them, and thus a reservation of those not granted."

In short, the Supreme Court decisions and Congressional actions have supported the point that "Indian tribes are sovereign domestic nations dominated by and living within the boundaries of a superior force, the United States, and as such are equal in status to the several states, and as a general rule, exercise no more, and usually less, influence in the United States government as does a state or even a large municipality."

All the information I have dug through to put this paper together has done no less than to put me in great favor of the Potawatomi Indians as far as restitution is concerned. The United States government has been most unfair and often cruel to the Indians in their greedy search for land.

Indians have constantly had to struggle for a decent life. Although they were here long before the white man came, the Indians were not made citizens until the 1930's. They had no constitutionally guaranteed civil rights until passage of the Indian Civil Rights Act of 1968. During the 1970's the unemployment rate for Indians was near 40 percent. 50 percent of all Indian school children dropped out or

(Continued next page)

Directory of Indian businesses available

It contains more than 360 Indian business listings in a total of 52 categories based on the businesses' products and services.

It will be an important, valuable marketing tool for these businesses.

It is the "Directory of Indian-Owned Businesses in Oklahoma", which has just been published and distributed by Oklahomans for Indian Opportunity (OIO).

Iola Hayden, Executive Director of OIO, says the 77-page directory is "an excellent tool for bringing Indian-owned businesses to the attention of some very important potential customers."

Hayden says that the Directory has been distributed to purchasing departments at a large number of businesses, government agencies, and other institutions which need to buy some of the products and services available through these Indian firms.

Many majority-community businesses and many government agencies are required to locate minority-owned firms to make purchases or to use as subcontractors. Hayden says, "The Indian Business Directory will be an aid to these companies in locating Indian-owned businesses. As a result, it will also be most helpful to the Indian-owned businesses in their marketing efforts."

Hayden says that considerable effort was put into checking all available sources to insure that information in the directory is as complete and accurate as is possible. She invites input from Indian-owned businesses statewide so the directory can be updated frequently to keep infor-

mation in it as fresh as possible. "Especially important is information about new businesses or businesses which make major changes, such as moving to a new location or adding a new line of products," Hayden adds.

The 52 categories into which the businesses are broken down are in alphabetical order in the directory, to make use easy. Several of the businesses are listed in as many as four or five. That increases chances for sales of their entire lines of products and services.

An interesting sidelight is that "General Contracting" contains more business listings than any other category in the directory. It has 38. "Manufacturing and Distributing" is next with 31, followed by "Construction Supplies and Services."

Copies of the directory are available to businesses and agencies needing this information. They should call the OIO Business Development Hot Line at 405-329-3737 or write OIO at 555 Constitution, Norman, Oklahoma 73069.



Bingo hall building underway

Construction of a 1500 seat Bingo Hall, expected to offer Bingo 10 hours a day, seven days a week upon completion, was begun here in September by Enterprise Management Consultants Inc. of Norman, Oklahoma.

In accordance with a lease agreement signed last fall with the Citizen Band Potawatomi Tribe, Enterprise Management Consultants, Inc., will construct the \$350,000 building on Tribal Trust Land, receive 65 percent of the Bingo proceeds and be responsible for all operating expenses other than Bingo prizes. Ownership of the

building will revert to the Tribe five years after completion, although EMCI holds a 20 year contract with the Tribe.

John Clark Caldwell, III, a principal in EMCI, presently operates the four largest Bingo operations in Oklahoma City under the trade name, "Lola, Corp." Caldwell anticipates bus service from Oklahoma City to the Shawnee hall on Sundays upon completion in mid-October and has assured Tribal priority in hiring employees for the new enterprise.



The skies are red
Gathering together
The Colors are warning
Black Evil Clouds
They bring only Sadness
They bring Scarlet Sorrow
They warn us of Bad Things
If you expect Gladness
From one of my Red Chiefs
He told me the Story
He said Red meant Indian
The Black Cloud above me
It will breathe on our people
The Women and Children
So watch out my Son
Protect all your Children
For you are the Future
Protect your Life
Red Lives are Precious
Let us lose no more
I leave with you my Son
Preserve them forever

The clouds are black
Like a Coyote Pack
Of things to come
That will cover the sun
They bring only Pain
Just like the rain
That soon will come
There will be none
I heard this tale
That made me Pale
And Black meant Death
Is an Evil Breath
And then they will fall
And the Braves one and all
Guard closely your life
Keep safe your Wife
of the Aged Ones
From White Settlers Guns
No matter how few
Neither Old or New
All things that I own
You'll note be alone

"The Red Sky of Evil" was written by Tony "Cochise" Castaneda. His new book, "From Anthony With Love," is available for \$4.25 (including postage and handling) from R.C. Flippen Enterprises, 1651 Westmoreland B 1, Los Angeles, California 90006.

Restitution (Continued)

were pushed out of school by inadequate educational systems, and the suicide rate of Indian teens was 100 times that of the whites.

This paper undoubtedly disproves the thesis. The Potawatomi Indians deserve every right and amount of restitution they can possibly get.

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STATE OF OKLAHOMA



EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Proclamation

WHEREAS, the State of Oklahoma is proud of the Indian heritage of many of its citizens; and

WHEREAS, the State of Oklahoma desires to recognize the Native heritage that continues to be preserved by tribal members who reside in Oklahoma; and

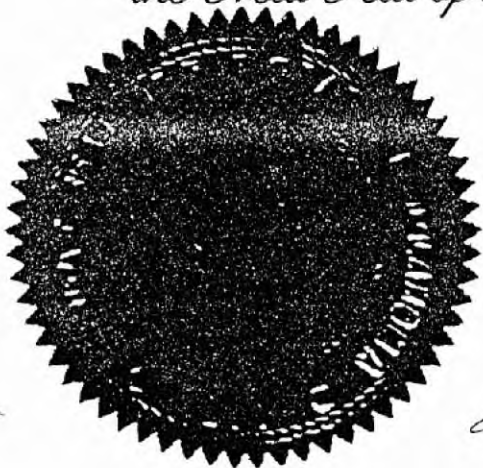
WHEREAS, positive contributions to the well-being of all of Oklahoma's citizens can be achieved through the sharing and public enjoyment of many aspects of Oklahoma's Indian heritage;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE NIGH, GOVERNOR of the State of Oklahoma, do hereby proclaim October 9-15, 1983, as

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE WEEK

across the State of Oklahoma, and call upon community minded organizations and/or individuals within local communities of the state to schedule, within this time period, appropriate activities and ceremonies in recognition of the many contributions made by American Indian citizens to the State of Oklahoma and to our country.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of Oklahoma to be affixed.



Done at the Capitol, in the City of Oklahoma City, this 7th day of September, in the Year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighty-three, and of the State of Oklahoma the seventy-fifth year.

Jeanette B. Edmondson
SECRETARY OF STATE

George Nigh
GOVERNOR